AFFAIRS IN EUROPE

Our Special Mail Despatches and Correspondence.

Ravages of the Cattle Plague in Holland.

General Dix's Mission---His Position and Emoluments.

American Review of the Situa-

The Bank of England-Its Charter

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES. HOLLAND.

Fearful Ravages of the Cattle Plague.

BRESSIA, Dec. 14, 1866.

The Belgian Monitour publishes the following particu-

Rescript. Penns, Dec. 12, 1866.

the address which will be discussed on Saturday next (18th) in the lower House of the Hungarian Dist. The address states that the last royal rescript has not been able to allay the apprehensions entertained by Hungary, not withstanding the promises and acknowledgements of the national rights contained therein, since the request of the lifet for an immediate re-establishment of the constitution has not been compiled with.

The address requests the Emperor not to render a satisfactory reconciliation impossible by postponing the re-establishment of the legal basis of public affairs, and continues as follows:—"There are situations in the life of nations which can never be maintained without danger. Such is the case when the mirraral affairs of a nation which can never be maintained without danger. Such is the case when the internal affairs of a nation have been unsettled for a long period. Always dangerous, such a position of things is in the present day particularly perilous when we are threatened by great European questions calculated to produce serious complications calculated to produce serious complications. Our own affairs and those of the Empire generally are not so completely set in order that we could caimy meet all the emergencies that might arise foreign complications might reach us as by some unforeseen locident."

The address requests his Majesty to grant means and apportunities to the Dist for effecting a satisfactory compromise. "Before all," it continues. "It is necessary to hat end that the constitution of Hungary should be completely re-established. We ask this in the interest of our own country, of your Majesty, of the dynasty and of the whole empire. Our demands are justified by the fundamental laws which form the basis of the whole constitutional scheme and to pass resolutions in ofference thereto." The address again requests that here persons upon whom sentences have been payed, or who are bailed for political oficences, shall be amnested. The folithment of these requests can alone satisfy the

FRANCE.

DUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Nows from Mexico-Arrival of General Dix-His Movements-Changes in the Lega-tion-How an American Minister Should Live-The Evening Reception Question-Louplimentary Dinner to the Outgoing Panis, Dec. 11, 1866.

The doubt and uncertainty about the result of the Mexican empire scheme is daily growing greater. Whether Maximitian has returned to the capital whether he is on his way to Southampton, Gibra'tar or Biramar; whether he has abdicated or whether he

or Miramar; whether he has addicated or whether he fatends to do so; whether his fever is "intermittent" or permanent, we are bilisfully Ignorant.

A Mexican steamer, with dates to November 13, arrived at St. Nazaire yeaterday; but the official or unstitled journals have not yet given us any details of her wews. It is understood, however, that M Berthemy, the newly appointed French Minister to Washington, who sailed from Sent on Saintias varied with him. who sailed from Breet on Saturday, carried with him the assurance to your government that the French troops would all be withdrawn from Mexico in March

General Dix, whose arrival in Parts has been looked forward to so any lossly, it being hoped that coming fresh from Washington he may bring with him the solution of from Washington he may bring with him the solution of the Mexican question, reached here on Saturday evening lest and immediately proceeded to Versailles, where his tamily has been staying since their arrival in Europe. Yesterday he came into Yaris, and calling at the lega-tion presented to Mr. Bigelow his letter of recall, and he will, I understand, take possession of the legation is soon as possible. A son of Goneral Dix, who has been the appointment of Second Secretary of Lega-tion, accompanies him, Mr. Warren Hollman, who was at first appointed to that position, having, fam informed, been made First Secretary of Legation, in place of Mr. Kay.

been, accompanies 10m, Mr. Warren Mollman, who was the first appointed to that position, having, I am informed, been made First Secretary of Legation, in place of Mr. Kay.

I am informed that General Dix intends inaugurating what may be called the social diplomacy of the American government upon a much more liberal and extensive plan than it has stood upon of late years. American residents in Paris have always feli not a little hamilisted at the fact that, while the lifetish government provides and furnishes a splendid residence for its ambassador, and while the representatives even of some of the petty little German States which were wiped out by last summer's war, floated ther flag over hotels which they occupied, that the representatives of the great government of the United States have too forquestly, withor from necessity or choice, lived in small and inconveniont apartments, in obscure and remote positions, and upon a male by no means commensurate with the importance of their mission. Say what may be said about "reprodicts simplicity." It is a fact that no American need remain here long to realize that the influence of an ambassador here depands in great part upon the manner in which he keeps up outward appearance. If he lives up there pair of stairs back he will be expected to take a back seat diplomatically.

A government such as ours ought, as the English gov.

entern and indeance accordingly; and it he lives up three pair of sinit blook he will be expected to take a back seat diplematically.

A government such as ours ought, as the English government has, to have a residence belonging to it for the legation in Paris to occupy. The salary of the American Minister, although seemingly a large one, and in rective greater than that of the President at the United States, is not more than sufficient to enable fits possessor to live in a manner comporting with the dignaty of his position; and if he possesso to other income, or is inclined to save a portion of his salary he is necessarily required to live chasply and economize, and be made the subject of it matured remark among his countrymen, and has diplomatic colleagues, and als influence will suffer. I have heard it stated that a subscription is now on foot in New York to raise \$200,000 to purchase a house and lot in Paris and present is to the linted states government as a permanent residence for the American Minister, and I have no doubt that if the matter were seriously taken hold of the greater portion of the amount could be raised in Paris. Another advantage of the sovernment's coming a permanent legation here would be the prevention of the continual changes in the localize of the graite books profess to keep pace with them. All these things derived greater from the diguity and in these things derived greater from the diguity and in these things derived pregning and our government. If it

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM ROME.

go on in much the same way they have ever done. No one feels any apprehension of danger or anticipates anything but the greatest quiet. In fact, monotony seems rather the order of the day.

Of rumors and doubts and speculations there are plenty, but these only refer to the Pope's intentions, or Victor Emanuel's future policy; as to entertaining the slightest idea of barricades, street firing or other demonstration it has never entered the brain of the Pope's Roman subjects. Like the rest of mankind they are given to looking after their own private interests before thinking of their public duty; they well know that any sizes of trouble or outward demonstration of dissatisfac-

quietly, as he could do now, nor without a sufficient pretext, as his doing so at the present moment would appear like abdication and lose him the support of some apostolic majosty or other, on whose assistance they rely to re-establish the Holy Father's ascendancy should the events of the next fortnight irretrievably endanger his temporal power. The Josuits, with what particular aim in view I am at a loss to understand, are also strong in their endeavors to induce the Pope to leave the Roman city. It seems their object, as it is that of the ultra conservatives here in Rome and elsewhere in Italy, to bring matters to a crisis and determine within ten days the future status of the Holy Father, and consequently their own position in the Roman Catholic world.

That these parties may succeed in creating a disturbance immediately after the departure from Civita Vecchia of the French troops, is just possible. They will not attempt it before, as it is well known the French and Italian sovereigns are pledged to suppress any disturbance which may arise prior to the complete fulfilment of the terms of the convention.

Of the proposed plebicite one hears very little, and I

have a pleblesite—I mean if it is thought necessary to have one—it must also be considered jüpoper to carry into execution the desares expressed by it; this cannot be done without collision with the Papal troops—always taking it into consideration that the Pope remains in Rome—for its almost necelless to add that the Pope's subjects openly express the bope that they may one day be Italians in the full sense of the word. The ploblacite if it take place, can go no other way than in favor of annexation to Italy, and if this decree be resisted by the Popo's orders a revolution will naturally follow, but at present there seems no appearance of the likelihood of its taking place.

From what one sees and hears in Rome it is pretty safe to preduct that things will follow their assual course and that no disturbance will occur at the final departure of the French troops. I have it from good authority here, from a person in the highest diplomatic circless and in constant intercourse with the Papal authorities, that it is the Pope's intention to remain in Rome, "cut-quid-outes," that nothing will after his lately expressed determination to stick to "his policy," and that nothing whort of violence will remove him from the sent of his prade-cessors. I have it also on equally good authority, and that is the strange part of it, from a person who believes what he states and yet know how opposed are the ideas of persens supposed to be equally well informed as himself, that the Cardinal's and all the Pope's autic have packed up all their own traps, all documents of importance and all valuables belonging to his Poutified Highmes with the magnitude of the probability of quietness regaing in Rome at the departure of the Promet troops.

Negotations of a commercial rather than of a diplomatic nature which had been going on between the Holy Publish and the King of Italy and the Rome of the September of well and the Rome of the sum of the propability of quietness regaing in Rome in the sum of the propability of the proper in the sum of

His Holiness the Pope in Public Visit to the Church of the Apostles.

Rose, Dec. 7.—Evening.

It became known in Rome this morning that the Pope would give to the Church of the Molv Acostles, for the

OUR CRACOW CORRESPONDENCE.

The Polish Question Likely to be Revived—Precautionary Military Dispositions Against Russian Expected Aggression—The Attitude of France—A French Emissary in Poland.
(RACOW, Doc. 10, 1866.
In spite of official and semi-official contradiction in

by violent articles in every Russian paper, and manease military preparations were at once undertaken.

The population of Galicia consists of Poles and Ruthevians, the latter being considerably in the minority. The Ruthevians are not Russians; they do not speak the Russian language. Indeed, they are even more silled to the Poles than the Miscovites; but unfortenniely a traditional latral exists between them and their Polish countrymen. Russian agents are said to be acatered over the country exciting the Ruthevian peasants with bopes of a war of extermination against the Poles. The latter are represented to them as desiring to receivabilish the Polish Kingdom and make the Ruthevians their slaves and bondstone. These peasants belong to the United Greek Church, and are, therefore, by no means coreligionists of the ortholoca Russians; but yet they are being influenced by fears of persecution from their Roman Catholic brethern—fears executely invelled into their minds by their religious adversaries, the Russians. The many fresh romors that are act adout every day with regard to these Muscovite agents would larative be worth repeating. They are half of them polyably faile, and the tendency of every one of them seems to be to extent a vagare error in the minds of the people. At all events, the greatest evottement prevails, and that prancipally among the lower classes, both of Poles and Ruthevians. These people are led to believe that as soon as the sevenest part of the winter is over fighting will commence simulausonally in every district and commitme of Polond, and each on his own side is expected to stand ready, gun or scytche in hand to fight for their homes, their over district and commitme of Polond, and each on his own side is expected to stand ready, gun or scytch in hand to fight for their homes, their over district and the first part of the winter is over fighting will commence simulaused with a supposed that they are the only one sheeting to profit by their necessity of the suppropriation of all Poland. Fran

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Proposed Reforms in the Charter Does the Institution Promote Money Panies?

[From the London Times, Dec. 12.]

We publish to-day two letters upon the Bank Charter act, from correspondents who, dillering from each other as to the mode of curing the evils of which they complain, agree in complaining of them. Each is satisfied that something is wrong, each lavites inquiry and discussion, and between them they may not unfairly be taken as representing the somewhat vague disconlient which exists among a portion of our commercial community as to the question of the Currency laws. When

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CAUSEDS IN THE TOWNS -- THEY ARE MAIN TO RAW --George Pierce, the reputed proprietor of the gambling house, No. 2 East Houston street, who was arrested on Saturday night, together with George Lane, Patrick Saturday night, together with George Lane, Patrick Pinn, Joseph Roberts, John Johnson, Patrick Manadeld and John Williams, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs. Sergeant Robbins testified that when arrested Pierce was dealing carls at a game called "raro" on the second floor of the premises No. 2 East Houston street; that the place is kept and maintained by Pierce as a cambling some, where money is won and lost at gambling somes, where money is won and lost at gambling somes with cards. The magistrate head Pierce to best in \$500 to answer before the Court of Sessions. Sergeant Robbins also made an adidavit against the other prisoners, setting forth that they were playing, betting and participating in the game of "Grao," The prisoner Roberts was setting forth that they were playing, while the others had vory clocks in their hands and were standing and sitting by the "lay out board," and that more than \$25 was lost and won at one sitting while he Roberts) was present. The accused parties were held in \$500 ball each to answer.

Tarry or a House and Truck.—John Campbell was arrested by officer Glyan, of the Sixth precinct, on the charge of naving stolen a horse and truck valued at \$250

THE LAST SHARE STORY.

A Sanake Five Feet Long Milks a Cow.

(From the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger.)

A gentleman in the lower part of this city has a splendid mileh cow. She ordinarily gives from two to three gallons at a milking. It is a remarkable fact that for the last two months she has given more milk in cold secations than in warm. When the weather R cold her milk is abundant, but when it moderates her supply is reduced down frequently to less than a quart. This remarkable freak attracted the notice of her owner several weeks ago, and ever since he has been sedulonisty trying to divine the cause. At first he thought abe was miked by other parties than members of his family, but as the cow was confined in a lot adjoining his residence and closely watched he became satisfied up person other than some one of his family milked her. During the recent extreme cold weather her milk was abundant, but yesterday (the weather having he come very much moderated) she fastled entirely. This morning he was up early, deformined, if possible, to learn the cause of the failure. He had hardly entered the cow yard before his attention was attracted to a rostling noise in some obtains near the stable. Presentity he saw a long suake emerge from underneath the stable and crawl up to his favorate miker and deliberate, by begin stripping her tests. The seake was at head for less diverse and the stable and crawl up to his favorate miker and deliberate by begin stripping her tests. The seake was at head for less diverse deep long, and so large as a man a arm at the shoulder. It was what is known as a cow snake, the mystery was now explained. In cold weather the snake warm the emerges from his winter quariers. The gentleman attempted to kill the snake out failed. It ran back under the stable, where it now securely hes gorged with its favorite beverage.

The gentleman who fishers and rowous for its posts.

PIRES DURING THE YEAR 1866.

		-		
ı	Date. Place.	Loss	Date. Place.	Lo
ı	1-Detroit	\$25,000	11-Binghamton.	The same of the
ı	1-Providence	50,000	N. Y	\$50.0
ı	1-Trenton	25,000	12-Talladega, Ala.	75,0
۱	1-Milwaukee	30,000	15-Bergen, N. Y.	30,0
ı				200.0
ı	2-Philadelphia.	150,000	16-Olean, N. Y	
ı	2-Titusville, Pa.	30,000	16-Detroit	30,0
ı	2—Lockport, N. Y	40,000	16-Richmond, Va	100,00
ı	2-Cincinnati	20,000	16-Nashville	60,0
ı	3-Yonkers, N.Y.	50,000	16-East Saginaw,	100000
ı	3-Plymouth, Ind	100,000	Mich	20,0
ı	3-Jonesville,		17-Lowell, Mass.	250,00
ı	Mich	60,000	17-St. Albans, VL	45, U
ı	4-Washington,		17-South Adams,	
ı	(steamor)	75,000	Mass	150,00
ı	4-Boston	50,000	18-Cincinnati	60,00
ı	4-Racine, Wis.	100,000	18-St. Joseph, Mo.	85,00
ł	4—Racine, Wis	200,000	18-Parkersburg,	L Darker Co
ı	4-MarcellusF'lls,	000000-00000	W. Va	60,00
ı	N. Y	20.000	19-Buffaio	825,00
ı	4-Philadelphia	50,000	19-St. Louis	40.00
ı	5-Louisville,	00,000	20-New York	640,0
1		-	21-Charlestown,	020,00
۱	(steamboats)	225,000		05.00
ı	6-Aurora, Cal.,	40,000	Mass	25,00
ı	6-St. Louis	30,000	21-Tonawanda,	
ı		30,000	N. Y	60,00
ł	7—Dowagiac,		21-Titusville, Pa.	75,0
ı	Mich	70,000	24-Brooklyn	400,00
۱	7-New York	20,000	25-New York	50,00
ı	7-Jackson, Mich	30,000	25-Philadaiphia .	200,0
ı	8-Memphis,	FT P. 0.55 CR00	25-Parma, Mich.	40,0
ı	Tenn	30,000	25-NorthOrange,	T-300
ł	8-Chicago	60,000	N. J	20,0
ı	8—Chicago 8—Taupton, Mass	25,000	26-Morgan, Ohlo.	25,0
ı	8-Covington, Ky	40,000	27-Elmore, Ohlo.	60,0
ı	9-Nashville	150,000	28-Governor's Is-	1200
1	9-Chicago	80,000	land, N. Y.,	25,00
١	9-Rutland, Vt	100,000	28-South Orange,	William III
ı	9-Lockport, N.Y	20,000	N. J	70,0
1	10-New Haven.	50,000	31-Fort Riley,	
ł			Kansas	800.0
ı	10-Elmira, N. Y. 10-Waukesha,	25,000	30-Philadelphia.	500.0
ı		20 000		
1	Wis	30,000	30-Newark, N. J.	20,0
I	10-Troy, N. Y 10-New York	20,000	31—Petroleum	1100
I	10-New York	20,000	Centre, Pa.	110.0
ı	11-Melrose, Mass	40,000	31-Oriskany, N. Y	25,0
ı			SALES SERVICES	-
ı	Total	*** *****		,875,0
۱		Febr	BREY.	
۱	1-Franklin, Pa.		11-Jersey City	\$35,0
ı	2—Jefferson, Tex.	50,000	11-Middietown	20.0
۱		50,000		
١	2-Plantsville, Ct.		12-ct Louis	40,0
۱	2-0:tawa, III	100,000	12-schuylerville,	3100
1	2-Providence	350.000	N. Y	110.0

Brooklyn H ghtst'n, N.J.

3—St. Joseph Mo. 21—Galena, Ili. 23—New York. 2, 22—New York. 2, 22—New York. 2, 22—New York. 2, 22—New York. 2, 23—New York. 2, 24—New York.

ŏ	7-Philadelphia	40,000	26-Phitadelphia 28-Flushing, L. I. 30-Florence, Ala.	40,000 20,000 80,000
0	8—Burlington, Iowa 8—Brenham, Texas 9—Sing Sing, N. Y 13—Oswego, N. Y.	100,000	30—Florence, Ala. 30—New Albany,	80,000
0	8-Brenham,		30—Florence, Ala. 30—New Albany, Ind	COLUMN TO STATE OF
а	O Cing Cing V V	80,000	and	20 000
9	13_Oswego, N. Y.	200,000	ov-maripona, Car.	110,000
0	13-Oswego, N. Y. 16-Newbern, N.C.	20,000	Total \$1	,900.000
ō	AN THE NAME OF STREET	Octo		
0	1-New York	\$20,000	12-New Orleans	50,000
0	1-Jeffersouville,	915 000	12 -Boston 12-Louisville	25,000
0	2—Pittsburg	30,000	12-Oil Region, Pa	70,000
0	Schonoctudy	200,000	14-New York	
0	3—Pithole, Pa 5—Cleveland	215,000 30,000 200,000 60,000 25,000 650,000	12—Louisville 12—Louisville 12—Oil Region, Pa 14—New York 15—St. Louis 16—New York	30,000
0	6-New York	650,000	18—New York 18—New York 18—Ballston, N. Y. 18—Pittsfield, Mass 20—New Orleans	275,000 20,000 30,000
0		80,000 100,000	18-Ballston, N.Y.	30,000
0	6 — Boston	100,000	18-Pittsfield, Mass	100,000 10,000 50,000
683	8-Westheld, Mass	25,000	22-Oil City, Pa.	
0	9-Lawrence, Mss	150,000	99 Bridgenort Ct	200,000 400,000 20,000 300,000 50,000
0	9-Chicago 11-San Francisco	100,000 60,000 20,000 50,000	23-New Orleans.	400,000
0	11-San Francisco	50,000	24-New York 24-Nashville 25-St. Louis	20,000
0	11—Philadelphia 12—New York	50.000	25-St. Louis	50.000
	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	100000	and the latter of the latter o	THE REAL PROPERTY.
0	Total		\$,760,000
0			mber.	
0	1—Leavenworth 1—Unionville, Con	\$50,000	16-Nashville	\$40,000 500,000 30,000 50,000
0	2—Louisville	40,000 25,000	18-Chicago	30,000
0	2. Brandon, Miss.	100 000	21—Boston	60 000
Ö	0-D09100	200,000		
-	2- Manyme.	180,000 150,000 60,000	an Dillion time, Com.	And the same
0	6-Oswego, N. Y	80,000	25-Mobile 25-Kansas City	100,000
	8-Edinburg, Ind.	45,000	25-Selma, Ala	225,000
0	10-Chicago	100,000	29-Wyandotte,	***
ō	13—Memphis 15—Cobden, Ill	250,000	25—Kansas City 25—Selma, Ala 29—Wy and otte, Kansas 30—New York	100,000
0		-		Chicago Land
0	Total			2,460,000
0	a New West		mber.	
0	2 D ookles	\$250,000 250,000	18-New York	30,000
ŏ	3-Mobile	300.000	19—Philadelphia 19— anton, Iowa 19—New Haven.	75,000 30,000 30,000 90,000 50,000
0	4—New York 4—Richm'd, Va 4—DeKalo, Mo.	300,000 20,000 25,000	19- anton, lowa	30,000
0	4-Richm'd, Va	50,000	19-New Haven. 20-New York.	30,000
ď		20.000	20-Louisville	60,000
0	ANewark, N. J.	95 000	21-Philadelphia	25,000
0	1-Ven Otteren	150 000	21-Rye, N. Y.	25,000
0	7—New Haven. 8—Boston 8—Clmb'a Tenn 8—Norfolk, Va.	150 000 150 000 25,000 175,000	21-Rye, N. Y 22-Ripley, Ohio 22-R. Island, III	25,000 25,000 46,000 20,000 20,000
4	8-Clmb'a Tenn	175,000	22-Cincinnati	20,000
0	8-Norfolk, Va. 9-Burlgt'n, Vt.	35,000 60,000	23-Philadelphia,	
0		80,000	(two fires) 23—Elmira, N.Y. 23—Vickb'g, Miss 2 23—sanFrancisco	125,600 500,000 6,600 000 56,600 200,000 75 000 100,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 50,000
0	9-Nashville 9-Atlanta, Ga. 9-Smithson, Mo	80,000 25,000 20,000	23-Vickb'g, Miss 2	.000 000
	9-Smithson, Mo	20,000	23-eanFrancisco	50,000
0	10-New Orleans	20,000	24-Warrab'g, Mo 24-New Orleans	200,000
0	11—Hghl'd Falls, N. Y	80,000	24-Rayanna, III	100 000
0	12- Waukeegan,		24—Havanna, III 26—Stillw'r, Mich	25,000
0		100,000	26-Baltimore 26-Philadelphia	80,000
0	13-Chicago 14-New York	25 000	26-Elmira, N.Y.	20,000
•	14-Philadelphia	100,000	26-Philadelphia 26-Elmira, N.Y. 28-Milwaukee	50,000
0	14-Portland, Me	150,000 20,000 30,000	28 Lee, Mass 28 Louisville 28 New York	50,006 25,006 25,000
0	14-Cincinnati	20,000	28-Louisville 28-New York	25,000
ŏ	15-Chicago 16-Steamer Pine	30,000	(two fires)	75,000
	Blaff, Obio riv.	20,000	29-Philadelphia	75,000
0	16-Peterab'g, Pa	40,000	29-Brooklyn	25,000
0	16-New Orleans 17-Buffelo	75 000	29-Chicago	40,000
0	17—Galves'n, Tex	30,000	Total	4645,000
0			ulation.	The state of the s

10			-1500	-	-	-1400
10	Months.	Firet		L sex	Fire	Losses.
10	January	31		00,000		\$6,875,000
10	February	26	2.1	27,000		4 475,000
10	March		1.7	30,000	44	4,770,000
10	April		4.4	00,000	26	3,825,000
i	May		1.9	75,000	57	7,945,000
10	June		3,9	96 000	37	4,045,000
io l	July		1.7	60.000	36	14,705 000
No.	August	. 29	8.0	08,000	41	3.970.000
0	September	. 27		80.000		1,900,000
M	October		5.9	90.000		3,760,000
0	November		3.3	50,000	23	2,465,000
*	December			25,000		6,635,000
200000	Total	.854	\$43.1	39,000	501	\$66,410,000
Ю	The following	Aldat	pive	the	losses by	fire in the
10	United States fro					
10	Bive:-		,,,,,,			
10	0.75700000001110000000000000000000000000	-				- DV. 9 120
90	Year.	Lane		Year.		ATE OWN AND

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Number of Accidents and the Killed a Wounded in 1866 and the Twelve Preced

	1-					
Months.	Accidents .	Killed	Wounded .	Arcidents .	Killed	Wounded.
January		23 42	312 136	15	22 20	140
March.	16	36	101	100	20	
April	7	11	28 78	3	8	12
May.		21 23 23 88 20 19	130	2	3	- 6
July	16	23	68	6		- 6
Logust	81	88	201		3	60
September	14	10	86	9		100
November	12	13	80	2	19	ð
December	11	17	61	11	7	-
Total	193	335	1427	85	115	CUT

90,000 Rilled 186 110 105 130 119 120 67 101 204 264 404 386 115

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.

		-1865	1866			
Mouths.	Arcid st.	Killed	Wounded	Arrident.	Killed.	Noneman.
aguary	2	39	901	41	263	1
elstuary	-	-	-	5	175	100
arch	3	30	2		15	
pril	8	1, 294	10	0	27 66	w
ino		163	8		901	200
ily		100	28	100	200	100
ug list	ā	89	50		16	1
ptember	3		28 56 15	1	- 8	83
tober	3	75	48		-	100
ovember	1	50		3	. 9	
ecember	2		13	1	60	2.
Total	32	1.788	266	23	633	15